AFFAIRS OF CHILL.

To obtain a glance of things in the best governed and happiest of the Spanish Republics of the New World will no doubt be agreeable to our readers-agreeable to those who still cherish, in the generous and noble sense in which President Mon-MOE conceived it for us, the idea of our sisterly relation to those weak young commonwealths, as their guard and guide, never oppressor; and especially agreeable to a different sort, the Manifest Destiny men; for these, beyond a question, must rejoice to see that in South America are rising up just and well-ordered States, whose good policy and laws will supersede all fictitious occasion for that somewhat wolf-like protection which they (Messrs. Polk, Cass & Co.) have lately extended to our mearest Spanish neighbors. We have not long since been favored with a gene-

ral account, in Spanish, of the present state of Chili, drawn by a very skilful native hand, and offering within short enough compass the main parsiculars of its condition and government. We have awaited only a quieter moment of our own domes- cluded, upon terms mutually advantageous : and it will be tic politics to make it public by a translation, which we shall now at our first leisure execute. Mean time, we have received a file of the Government gazette, under date of June 2d, containing, among other things, the annual message of President BULNES to the Chilian Congress, just then assembled at Santiago de Chili. It strikes us as a wise and good State paper, the whole tone of which and its topics indicate clearly a happy state of public things, and a spirit, in not only the rulers but the people, which ensures its continuance. We cannot detect in it a trace of that fatal demagogism which is making the ruin, nor of those party furies which form the disgrace, of our own recent documents of the same sort; which have been little else than manifestoes addressed to one-half of the country against the other: No doctrines are touched apon that breathe of either dissension and disorganization within, or of voluntary contest and injury without; it is no lame and lumbering apology for the perversities of party or periidies of power, either in domestic measures or in foreign policy. There is nothing which leads one to conclude that in Chili men are known to the Government by some other distinction besides that of "good" or " bad citizen;" they appear to be all considered there as Chilians, and nothing else; or, at any event, if people-legislators and editors, for instance-are there, through the perfection of free principles arrived at, rendered "traitors" by daring to disapprove the actions of the President, he has not the insolence to call them so, nor the fatuity not bridges which are needed over the rapid streams that cut our to know that the country which will tamely endure territory. The cost of these will be greatly lessened by the from its Chief Magistrate such language, for such absence of the freights and commissions which have tripled an offence, needs only more of such "traitors" as will not, and fewer of such slaves as will, bear his kingly obloquy. The language of the Chilian President, on the contrary, is such as betokens a state of public freedom, and indeed becomes the ruler always, even though he be a despot; for the very despot should have temper and sense enough to treat his subjects with decency. BULNES brings succinctly forward, one after another, all the main objects which should be those of a nation's care. He details what he has done; he presents what he pletion in its environs, with an astonishing celerity and without the slightest help from the Treasury; thanks to the inthinks is to do; he discusses nothing, for he thinks, apparently, that his Congress, chosen by the people for that purpose, can discuss things for themselves when they want them discussed, and, in fact, are rather there to be his advisers than he to be theirs. So, too, he defends nothing, probably because he has taken care to avoid doing what tivity to their labors, and their incomes are increasing. ers will see, if they choose, for we are about to give the document in a faithful translation, not merely in amined by the Council of State.

"The regulation, which, reducing into a single body those proof of what we have said and for an example. but for the information of our friends as to a republic at once interesting and little known. A pa- their members, has been extended to a variety of new quarters. per such as we subjoin-plain, practical, and business-like-will of itself go not a little way towards giving him, who will consider it with some care, a correct general idea of the existing spirit of the Government which issues it and of the people to whom it is addressed.

The Message is thus introduced by "El Araucano," (the Araucanian-so called after that invincible tribe of Chilian Indians, whose contests with the Spaniards for independence make the subject of Ercilla, the soldier-poet's epic,) from which we take it:

"On the 1st of the current month (June) the President of the republic, attended by the Corps Diplomatique, the chief corporate bodies, and many of the public functionaries, civil and will be brought before you in succession.

"With the resources of which it could dispose, the Government to and military, took his way from the hall of Government to that of the Senate, where was assembled a quorum of both branches of the Legislature, and where was also in attendance the Very Reverend Archbishop elect of Santiago. There, by order of his Excellency, the Minister of the Interior, read the following discourse

"Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Represen-Latines: I congratulate myself on once more having an opportunity to unite my voice with yours, in beseeching God that he will deign continue to bless our beloved country ! "I rejoice also in being able to assure you that no cause at

ing, which we cultivate with all the nations of the earth. which govern themselves by republican institutions. We as follows: have, then, a new tie of friendship with that great people "Nor has the care of the Government confined itself to which has been constantly one of the first in pointing others those who live within the domain of our actual law; an especial the path of civilization and of freedom. I am gratified to be able to inform you that our envoy at Paris has received as-surances of continued good-will towards us, and that the Pro-been solicited from Europe, a prudent discrimination in their visional Government of France has shown itself not less disvisional Government of France has every facility for the public intercourse of the two nations.

"The ratification by France of the treaty of navigation and commerce concluded with that country has already reached Santisgo; and every thing belonging to the exchange of ratifications is now in preparation here. We have not yet received news of Belgium having ratified the treaty which we are negotiating with her.

In the negotiations for a treaty of the same sort with Great Britain—an object of our liveliest solicitude—nothing tain of them, all the ameliorations that it would desire—has made use of the means which were at its command, for obtainnew has occurred; and such is likewise the fact as to our negotiations with the United States of America, for the adjustment of the pending claims on either side.

the Emperor has recognised our political independence, and declared himself disposed to receive in his States such agents as it may please this republic to establish : a comity which has been met by a like declaration on our part.

will be taken with common consent the measures necessary for the adjustment of our well-founded claims, and for con tinuing upon yet firmer and wider bases of mutual security and advantage the commerce between the two countries Among the points submitted to the consideration of that Goverument that of a settlement of boundary is one of the most urgent; and in this will be embraced the adjustment of the dispute lately raised as to the sovereignty of the territory within which is seated the Chilian colony of Estrecho, (the Straits of Magellan.) The solidity of the rights which Chili holds there is not to be shaken by the reasons which have been alleged against them.

Our limitary negotiations with the Republic of Bolivia have been suspended, by the change which has occurred in the supreme authority that conducted the affairs of that country, and by the withdrawal of its envoy. That in regard to the payment of the indemnities claimed of that Government portunity shall offer.

"The Chillan Plenipotentiary at Lima has resumed with zeal the old negotiation for the recognition and adjustment of "In July, 1847, the naval academy, thought not to anthe Peruvian debt ; but we are sorry to say that, according to his latest despatches, no results have yet been affected. A treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru has been consubmitted to the Chambers for their constitutional consent.

"We have ever respected the right of all nations to organize their institutions in whatever manner seems to them of the republic. His reply has given rise to some difficulties good, and to confide their administrative government to the persons whom they choose. Under this point of view I canot perceive that we have to fear any embarrassment in cultivating, for the Republic of Chili, relatious amicable and beneficial with whichever of the other States of the Pacific. shall interest ourselves always in the maintenance of the public order established amongst them; and we shall regard any attempt by foreign force to change their forms of Government or to interfere with their domestic administration as an offence to us in common with them. These are points to which the plenipotentiaries of the Republics of Chili, of Peru, of Bolivia, of Ecuador, and of New Grenada, now assembled at Lims, have dedicated their meditations and their labors, as well as to others of common concern to the new States embodying the fruits of their deliberations in a cycle of treaties, which, after due examination, will be submitted to the judg-

"For the protection of the trade and persons of our citizens new consuls have been established in various ports of foreign nations.

"To the opening and improvement of ways of communication the Government has consecrated an incessant attention." The message here goes on to say that the commissioners appointed to conduct the greater part of these works have prosecuted them with zeal and judgment; particularly that which has had in charge the chief of them all-the road from the seat of Government to the principal port, Valparaiso. After mentioning details which we may omit, it proceeds :] "The wooden bridge which was ordered to be const

in the United States, in order to be thrown over the river Maipo, has arrived; and I promise myself that it will, during the next summer, be ready for passage. This trial will serve us as a guide in the construction of the remaining the expense of the model. This consideration, and that of fair but moderate tolls for passage and transportation, fixed by law, will probably induce private speculators to undertake for their own account this class of public works.

"In the internal government of the Republic, the impulse given by the Intendants and Governors to the general progress of the country has been striking, wherever it could be rendered so. Under their influence, the owners of property have been brought to contend in accomplishing, without public aid. important objects of public utility and even of ornament and convenience. The city of Valparaiso has surpassed all others in the noble improvements which have been brought to comand patriotic population. Equal results are not, however, to be expected where elements such as encircle Valparaiso are wanting; and in the greater part of our towns it will be necessary that the Treasury should come to the assistance of the municipalities and the vicinages.

"The municipal bodies are giving, every day, greater acmines and defines the powers of these bodies, will also be pre- Government is occupied, in order to facilitate the duties en

of Vigilantes and Serinos, ('day and night police,') renders the service more active and increases the responsibilities of "In the Department of Justice, the revision of the codes, civil and criminal, has not been lost sight of; and in order to make a beginning in the reform of the code of procedure, there will speedily be presented to the Chambers the project of a law for the terms of proof and of citation.

"The encouragement of mining industry urgently demands some modifications in the regulation of that branch. I will lay before you the project of a law in regard to this matter, and that of another for the regulation of whatever touches the professions of engineer of mines and assayers.

"The officer charged with the judicial inspection of the republic has begun his duties under the laws. During the past summer he surveyed the entire Province of Colchagua, and, on the data there collected, he is occupied in fixing the grounds on which his future labors shall proceed.

"In order to provide the remedies needful to the immedi ate administration of justice, in various provinces of the republic, the measures which were within the constitutional subere of the Government have been put in action; others, not less urgent, require the co-operation of the Legislature,

ernment has continued to labor at the improvement of the prisons, and has ordered the construction of new ones in some of the Provinces, upon the system of solitary confinement.
Two hundred and twenty cells have been finished in the Penitentiary of Santiago. All these will soon be ready for service as likewise some workshops, ordered to be presently erected, with a view to establish and organize in them the labors of the several arts and trades.

The discourse pext turns to occlesiastical matters, the sa active but mild care of which is shown. The liberal spirit of Pius IX, and the regard which he has manifested towards Chili, are referred to with congratulation ; the attention which present exists for fearing that the march of civilization and the Government has paid to extending the aids and consoluprogress is to receive any check amongst us. Nothing has tions of religion to such parts of the country as were ill-supdisturbed the internal good order of Chili: nothing threatens plied with them; the establishment of new parishes; the rean interruption of that external peace and good understand- medying a want of stipends for the old; the erection of churches, and, for this purpose, the employment of a skilful Turning, however, your view abroad, the first event | European architect, soon to arrive, who has consecrated himwhich will attract your attention will, no doubt, be that great self entirely to ecclesisatical architecture, and will superintend one which has placed France in the ranks of those nations all such structures throughout the republic. It then proceeds

public instruction in the country. The love for letters spreading; the study of the sciences grows every day wider and more earnest; the more important productions of the Chilian press increase. The Council of the University conout intermission its useful labors; the National Intinues with titute of Santisgo has given, during last year, brilliant proofs of accelerated advancement; and in some of the provincial Colleges, gratifying improvements are discovering themselves.

Meanwhile, the Government—struggling (as will be shown you in detail) with the defect of elements for effecting, in cering this most desirable result.
"In November last, you directed by law the

justment of the pending claims on either side.

"The Austrian empire has become one of the great Powers and, though impediments have offered themselves to setting on foot this change, the Government trusts that this delay of the new building destined for the National Institute.
"Primary instruction has received that special attention to

Primary instruction has received that special attention to which its public value and our particular institutions entitle it. New schools have been founded, to meet the most pressing wants of our increasing population, and, in the existing ones, oct 19 "We have at present the grateful hope of seeing brought wants of our increasing population, and, in the existing ones.

to an end the disastrous contest of the republic of Mexico with her powerful neighber.

"It is to be hoped that the Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the foreign relations of the Argentine Confederation, will shortly arrive at a safe and honorable termination of the difficulties in which it has been involved, and that then will be taken with common consent the measures necessary

strongly felt, over the perfecting of primary instruction.
"Finally, the edifice destined for the school of arts and trades approaches to its completion and adaptation; and I hope that the present year will witness the opening of this interest-

The army continues to exhibit its habitual good condition, as to morals and discipline; and is clothed and equipped just as it should be. The military school has, this year, furnished eleven graduates for commissions in the army, six for commissions in the marine corps, and twenty-one for the posts of sergeants and corporals in the several corps of the with the necessary materiel of war. The strength of the national guards (the volunteer militia in effect) has been much increased by the organization of new corps in the provinces of Coquimbo, Atacama, and Maule. At the same time, have been reorganized those of Colchagua and some of the payment of the indemnities claimed of the by ours, long suspended, will be renewed as soon as the opit are fixed the emoluments of instructing officers and of the
posts to which is attached pay; the allowances to each corps for defraying salaries, arms, and dress; and a strict system

swer its ends, was broken up; and, to fill the void, the youths who desired to devote themselves to naval service were admitted into the military academy as a preparatory school Six of these pupils, without examination, have embarked about of public vessels as marines. In August last was entrusted to our charge d'affaires in France the construction here of two vessels of war and one steamer, for the service which cannot be smoothed without the legislative concurrence. "Some time since the complement of men on board the brig of war Janequeo was reduced, as larger than required in time of peace. Subsequently, the law was set on feet for increasing the pay of the navy destined to meet one of the justest exigencies that presented themselves to this Govern-

the civic bodies has contributed to garrisoning it. In order to accelerate its communications with the rest of the republic it was thought necessary to purchase a vessel for transporting

ither provisions and other necessaries.
"In November last was founded, at Valparaiso, for the special improvement of the merchant service, a new naval I, under the immediate inspection of the captain of the Lastly, on the 16th December I recommended to your body the project of a law extending to foreigners certain privileges enjoyed by citizens, and facilitating and protecting by this means our own coasting trade; and I shall take care to

its revision in the Council of State has given rise.

"In the Department of the Treasury, I have to ask you to remark that the commercial crisis which had excited such lively alarms in Europe has not been felt in our markets, as was to level-the law which Congress passed last year, as to the payment of tithes, no doubt contributing to this effect. A has this crisis, through diminution of our exports, rise d treights, or the decline in value of our agricultural produc-tions, had the effects which were apprehended on the receipts from our custom-houses and other branches of our fisc. In spite of such unfavorable circumstances, instead of a diminution, there has been thus far an increase in the public reve nue, and we can count upon an excess over the estimate o

"All the engagements of the State with its creditors, a

home or abroad, have been met.

"In the regulation of the custom-houses partial reforms bave been accomplished, without prejudice to that radical one which we meditate; and from these are already accruing benefits for both trade and the national treasury. The construction of custom-house stores is going forward at Valparaiso on a plan that seems to satisfy every necessity.

"With the aim of giving activity to commerce, it has been permitted to carry and land, under foreign flags, at ports not censes, the articles most necessary for the encouragement of ining industry; and vessels have been allowed to have on board a larger quantity of fereign merchandise when they went to licensed ports from greater or smaller ones.* Whaling vessels have been exempted from the charges for tonnace and lighthouse fees; and the ports, roadsteads, and crecks of the Province of Colchagua have been surveyed, in order to ascertain the advantages or inconveniences which they offer r the anchorage, lading, and unlading of ships.
"The Government has been occupied, at the same time

with other important objects belonging to the Department of the Treasury. The Factory General† of the State has been transferred to Valparaiso; and the effects of this measure have The Factory Generalt of the State has been nswered to the expectations which dictated it. It is proposed telligence, the energy, and the public spirit of the Intendant of that Province, and to his merited influence over its generous law for that purpose will shortly be laid before you. Some labors preparatory to the abolition of the Tithe-the most formless and burdensome of all the taxes that weigh upon the national agriculture-have been well executed; and of proportioning the land tax is going forward with all due zeal. "Finally, passing by certain special but minor measures for the encouragement of branches of industry, I must termi-The nate this concise account of our efforts by mentioning the

sented to you, as soon as it shall have been sufficiently ex-"Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Re-presentatives: I have confined myself to giving you a rapid ketch of the operations of the Government, in its various de partments, reserving it for the ministerial reports to present in detail whatever merits your attention in each of them, and in the chief matters that will occupy you. There are grave subjects that urgently ask your attention, and for which I can-not do less than to solicit your assiduous and zealous co-operation. Nor would it become me to separate myself from you without lamenting the loss which the Chambers have suffered in the persons of Senors Borgono, Irarrazaral, and Ortúzar, whose memory has so many claims upon the gratitude of their

> "I pray to the Supreme Author and Legislator of the Unierse to direct your counsels and lend you his beneficent aid for the discharge of your high functions, on which rest our peace, our freedom, and the direction of all the national MANUEL BULNES.

> "After the reading of this Message," continues the Araucano, "his Excellency declared the ordinary Legislature of turned to the hall of the Government.'

> Interesting as we consider the foregoing paper to all true politicians and lovers of republican institutions, it is already long; nor will we now encumber it with notes, however necessary, for which we have procured the materials. We will reserve

> * In their system there are three grades of ports: the greater, at which foreign goods are regularly admitted; the less, which are open to the coasting-trade; and the licensed, at which may be entered foreign articles necessary to the busi-

† It has charge of the tobacco monopoly, and answers to the

MEXICAN INDEMNITY ISSUED BY THE TREA-SURY DEPARTMENT

THEASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 16, 1848. THIS Department having already announced that the hold-ers of certificates of Mexican indemnity, issued by it, will be paid on the 27th October next, further notice is issued in response to applications addressed to the Department, in-quiring as to the rule by which interest will be calculated in the payment of said certificates. the payment of said certificates.

This Department has decided that the instalments payable by the republic of Mexico, with interest at eight per centum

by the republic of Mexico, with interest at eight per centum per annum, computed to the day on which each was payable, small form aggregate sums, on which interest at eight per centum per annum will be silowed from such days respectively until the 27th day of October, 1848, unless sooner paid.

Holders of these certificates are requested to forward them forthwith to the Fith Auditor of the Treasury, who will duly acknowledge their receipt. It is important on the budders

forthwith to the Fitth Auditor of the Treasury, who will duly acknowledge their receipt. It is important for the holders that their certificates should be transmitted at an early day, otherwise the necessary calculations of interest, if they are presented at a late day, might prevent their payment on the day specified by the Department, and on which interest will cease as already announced. Successful bidders for the loan of 1848 who hold certificates of Mexican indemnity may at any time before the 37th October next present them for payment, provided they will appropriate the amount payable thereon, out of the Treasury, towards the deposite and payment of their subscriptions. Fractions of the amount payable on certificates so surrendered, less than fifty dollars, will be paid in cash, as certificates of the loan of 1848 cannot be ison certificates so surrendered, less than fifty dollars, will be paid in cash, as certificates of the loan of 1848 cannot be issued for a less sun than fifty dollars, and the Department will not issue any certificate including a fractional part of that sum. The interest on the certificates of the loan, issued on the surrender of certificates of Mexican indemnity before the 27th of October next, will commence from the date of such surrender.

McCLINTOCK YOUNG, Acting Secretary of the Treasury

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F. TAYLOR.

A DAY ON ROCK CREEK.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1848. It was a delightful autumnal morning, and I had called upon a friend (who, like myself, is a lover of Nature) and proposed that we should spend a day in the woods; whereupon he whistled for his handsome greyhound, and, with our sketchbooks in hand, we departed. We turned our faces towards Rock Creek, which rises in the central portion of Montgomery county, and, after running a distance of some fifteen miles inally empties into the Potomac, between Washington and Georgetown. And now, before going one step further, I wish to inform my readers that it is not my intention to give a complete description of this charming stream: to accomplish that task faithfully it would be necessary for me to write a thousand poems and paint at least a thousand pictures, every one of which should be a gem. I purpose only to record the more prominent impressions which have been left upon my mind by the excursion to which I allude.

We struck the creek just without the limits of the city, an the first object that attracted our attention was "DECATUR'S the province of Santiago, and clothing and arms have been furnished to various parts of them. A regulation for this estimable portion of the public force has been laid down: by brotherhood of handsome oak trees. It is built of bricks, (which are painted white,) and resembles in shape a small Grecian temple without its columns, and is without any inscription. The remains of the Commodore were originally deposited here, but his ashes have subsequently been removed to Philadelphia and deposited in his family vault. The land upon which this tomb is located is called Kalorama, and beongs to an estate originally owned by Joel Barlow, which fact is alone sufficient to give it a reputation; but it is somewhat more interesting to know that it was upon this spot of earth that ROBERT FULTON first tried his experiments while studying out the science of steam navigation. This was at the time when BARLOW and FULTON were on the most intimate terms of friendship, and Kalorama was Fulton's principal home. A gentleman residing in Georgetown informs me that he can remember the time when an old wooden shed was standing in the vicinity of Rock Creek, where FULTON "The colony of the Straits is advancing. The infantry of tried many of his experiments; and I am also informed that the parlor walls of Kalorama were once ornamented with fresco paintings, executed by Furron at the request of his friend Barrow. Subsequently to that period, and while yet a member of Barlow's family, Fulton kept an account-book, in which he recorded all his business transactions, and that curious and valuable relic of the departed engineer is now in the possession of a citizen of Washington, by whose politeness I am privileged to gratify my antiquarian readers with a brief description of the account-book in question. It is of the size ubmit to the Chambers a new law of navigation as soon as of an ordinary mercantile cash-book, and, although only half some important questions shall have been resolved, to which filled with writing, it contains a record of business transactions accruing during the years 1809,-'10,-'11,-'12,-'13, and '14. It seems to have been kept with little regard to method, but nevertheless contains a great variety of items which be feared. The interest of money has returned to its usual are quite valuable in a historical point of view. On a fly-leaf, for example, we have the following record -

1813. The dry-dock finished at the steamboat works in Jersey City on the 14th October. On that day, at 1 o'clock, the original North River steamboat entered for the first time, and I believe is the first vessel that has been in a dry-dock in

With regard to the name of the "original North River steamboat" I am not certain, but on the same leaf with the above I find the following memorandum:

" Car of Neptune-length of her bottom 157 feet; do. on deck 171 feet 6 inches; extreme width of the bottom 22 feet; do. on deck 26 feet."

With a view of showing the profitableness of the steamboating business in the olden times I append the following : "Total number of passengers in the Raritan for 1809 : ,480 to Amboy, at 8 do. 1,480 50 692 to Brunswick, at 12 do. 1,038 75 ,480 to Amboy, at 55 20 90 way.....

Of the various persons with whom Fulton seems to have d extensive dealings, the principal one was ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, from whom large sums of money were frequently received. The principal items under the head of 1813 idea of the extent of Furron's business, and is as follows :

"Steamboats building and engaged: 2 from New Orleans to Louisville and St. Louis Richmond to Norfolk, James river 35,000 " Washington to Malbourg, Potomac.... 20,000 on Long Island Sound, from New York to Petersburg 25,000 I, Charleston...... 30,000 Total.....\$332,000'

Another record which I find under the same head is this: Waters under the direction of B. H. Latrobe, or such of them as he shall have a steamboat on and in actual opera-tion by January, 1815. Such as shall not have the funds raised for one boat within one year from May 1, 1812, shall at the disposal of Livingston and Fulton.

"1st, Potomac, from Georgetown to Potomac creek. "2d, for the sounds from Charleston to Savannah.

" 3d. from Pittsburg to Louisville

"4th, the Cumberland from Nashville to Louisville.

"5th, the Tennessee to Louisville.

"For raising companies, funds, and establishing thece, has to have of each one-third of the patentee's rights."

But enough of this episode. Though Rock Creek may have been the birthplace of Fulton's steemboat idea, yet it is certain that, with all his fiery monsters at my command. I the year to be now opened; and, attended as before, re- could never ascend this beautiful stream without the use of my legs, and I will therefore rejoin my companion and con-

tinue our pedestrian pilgrimage. Our next halting place, after we left Kalorama, was at old mill, located in the centre of a secluded glen. With the humming music of its wheels, with the polite attentions of the floury miller, and the rustic beauty of his cottage and children, we were well pleased, but with the natural loveliness of them for another article, trusting, meanwhile, to the the place we were delighted. A greater variety of luxuriant memory and the intelligent curiosity of our readers. foliage I never before witnessed in so limited a nook of the country. From one point of view a scene presented itself which was indeed exquisite. We were completely bemmed in from the great world, and, in addition to the mill and the cottage, we had a full view of the stream, which was spanned by a rustic foot bridge, upon which a couple of children were standing and throwing pebbles in the water, while a few poses beyond a man was pulling to the shore a small boat laden NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF with wood. On either hand a number of proud looking oaks towered against the sky, and by the water's edge in the distance stood a stupendous silver willow, literally white with age ; and, to complete the picture, we had in one place a mysterious brick ruin, and in the foreground a variety of mossy rocks, upon which, in a superb attitude, stood our beautiful greyhound, watching a little army of minnows, sporting in a neighboring pool. And with what great name does my rea. der imagine this beautiful place is associated ' None other than that of the late Joun Quincy Anams, who became its purchaser many years ago, and to whose estate (as I believe) it now belongs. And many a time, in other days, has that distinguished statesman spent his morning under the dome of the Capitol in political debate, and the afternoon of the same

road which took us from Adams's Mill further up the stream, we chanced to overtake a small negro boy, (who was almost without any rags on his back, and whose straw hat looked as if the cows had feasted upon its brim,) with whom my companion held the following dialogue:

" Boy, where are you going ? "I'm gwine down to Mr. Pierce's."

And here-taking out his pencil, holding up his sketch-book and looking very fiercely at the darkie, my friend exclaimed "I'll sketch you, you rascal."

Whereupon the poor boy uttered a most frightful yell, and ran away in the greatest consternation, as if we had been a pair of murderers.

Our next stopping place was at a cider mill, where an old and another man was pressing the sweet juice into a mammoth tub. A lot of boys, who were out on a chesnut gathering excursion, had discovered the mill, and having initiated themselves into the good graces of the darkies, were evidently enjoying a portion of Mr. Honace GREELEY's celebrated

But it is now about noon, and we have reached that spot angler, and looking into his basket, we found snugly lying such right existed on the other side of the channel. there no less than half a dozen handsome fall fish, weighing from six ounces to a pound each. These we of course purchased, and then inquired of the boy if he knew of a house in that vicinity where we could likely have the fish cooked. He replied in the affirmative, whereupon we sent him to the dwelling he mentioned for the purpose of warning the inmates of our approach. On our arrival there we were warmly welcomed, and in due time we had the satisfaction of enjoying as finely cooked fish as ever tickled the palate of Izank Walton or Sir Humphrey Davy. Not only were we waited upon with marked politeness, but were treated with an abundance of delicious current wine and new cider, and for all this truly Southern hospitality we could make no return, excepting in the way of gratitude.

But, pleasant as was our reception and repast at this Rock reek cottage, my own mind was more deeply impressed with the exquisitely charming appearance of the cottage itself and surrounding buildings. It struck me as one of the most comfortable and poetical nooks that I ever beheld. It seemed to have every thing about it calculated to win the heart of a over of nature and rural life. Though situated on the side of a hill and embowered in trees, it commands a pleasing landscape; and as it was built upwards of one hundred years ago, it is interesting for its antiquity. Surmounted as it is with a pointed roof, green with the moss of years, and flanked by a vine-covered porch, the vegetation which clusters around it is so abundant that you can hardly discover its real with binding them, on their own recognizances, to be forthproportions. And all the out-buildings are in strict keeping coming when called upon by the legal authority. with the cottage itself. It is, upon the whole, one of the most interesting nooks to be found any where within an hour's ride of the Capitol; and I can fully understand what a certain wealthy gentleman felt when he made the remark that this Rock Creek cottage was the only place he had ever seen which he would prefer to his own, albeit his own residence is one of the most costly and beautiful in the District of Co-

The scenery of Rock Creek for several miles above the Pierce Plantation is chiefly distinguished for its simple and quiet beauty. The whole vale in fact is remarkably luxuriant, and probably contains as great a variety of foliage as can be found in the same space in any section of the country. For miles and miles do the trees come tegether as if for the purpose of protecting the murmuring stream from the kisses of the surlight, and even in September birds and flowers are quite vor a speedy return to general quietude; and the speeches and abundant, for here it is (it would seem) that summer lingers longest in the lap of autumn. And such vines, too, as cluster along the margin of this stream ! The graceful net-work which they have formed over the tiny waterfalls and the deep dark pools, with all their tendrils, are graceful beyond compare; and while happy children go there at times to gafairy land are well content with their allotted privilege of using the swing of the vine, while in the enjoyment of their midnight revels.

But I find that I am getting to be decidedly too poetical for nose to introduce to my reader one or two more "places of note" which are identified with Rock Creek.

And first as to the Rock Creek church, which lies (which seems to have been a very busy year) give one an where between one and two miles eastward of the stream from which it derives its name. The original Rock Creek chapel was founded in the year 1719, and the bricks employed in its construction were brought from England. It became a parish | decided by universal suffrage; but that an amendment is to church in 1726, at which time the glebe land (as at the present time, I believe,) amounted to one hundred acres. It was the organic laws have been voted upon. In the mean time rebuilt in the year 1768, and many improvements added in the year 1808. The first rector of the Church was the Rev. George Murdock, who officiated for thirty-four years: his successors were Rev. Alexander Williamson, Rev. Thomas resolved to support, by all its available means, an amendment Read, Rev. Alfred Henry Dashields, Rev. Thomas G. Allen, of the article of the constitution respecting the election of Rev. Henry C. Knight, Rev. Levin I. Gilliss, Rev. Edward | President. The amendment is to be proposed by M. Flacor Waylen, and the present incumbent, Rev. William A. Harris. and is to the following effect: Of Mr. Read it is recorded that he presided over the church for forty years, during the whole of which time he was absent only thirty months; and with regard to Mr. Waylen, it may be stated that he compiled an interesting history of the Parish, which was published in 1845.

> The appearance of Rock Creek church as it now stands simply that of an old-fashioned but very comfortable brick church. It occupies the summit of a gentle hill, and is completely surrounded with a brotherhood of fine oak and chestnut trees. On every side of it tombs and grave-stones are quite abundant, and some of them are so very old as to be almost entirely hidden in the earth. Although I spent nearly an hour in this city of the dead deciphering the various epitaphs, I only stumbled upon one which attracted my particular attention; it was a simple stone slab, covered with moss, upon which was this touching record :

"Grant, Lord, when I from death do wake,

And now, by way of variety, suppose my readers tarry with me for a few moments at the residence of a certain retired banker, which lies only a short distance from the Rock Creek church. With the elegant mansion and highly cultivated grounds every body must of necessity be pleased, for I believe that a more tasteful and superb place is not to be found in the country. It caps the summit of the loftiest hill in the vicinity of Washington, and while in one direction it commands view of the Blue Ridge, in another lies spread out a complete paneramic view of the Metropolis of the land, with a magnificent reach of the Potomac extending a distance of at least thirty miles. To comment upon the spirits who preside over the mansion to which I have alluded is not my purpose, but I may mention in passing that among the numerous productions of art which adorn the interior are two capital pictures by Moreland, and a very fine landscape by Gainsborough. But nough. The sun is already near the horizon, and even now he latter half of our walk home must be by the light of the moon. And so much for a vagabondizing day on Rock Creek.

*The Fall Fish of Rock Creek is evidently identical with the Dace of Walton; it is really a beautiful and sweet fish, and well deserves its local reputation.

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mar 1—tf EUROPEAN NEWS.

Below we copy a brief account of the European news brought to Boston last Thursday night by the regro, with the assistance of a mule, was grinding apples, steamer Niagara, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th instant:

IRELAND.

The trial of SMITH O'BRIEN, at Clonmel, is not yet concluded. The previous latest accounts sent by the Britannia states that an application had been made by O'Brien's counsel to postpone the trial, on the ground that the prisoner had not been furnished, previous to being arraigned, with a copy of upon Rock Creek known as Pierce's Plantation. Here we the indictment against him, and a list of the witnesses to be found the ruins of an old saw-mill, and while transferring a produced against him. In England, when a man is put upon portrait of it to our sketch-book, with its half-decayed dam, his trial for his life, he has a right to be informed upon bot and two or three hoary sycamores and elms, we discovered a these points; but what is justice in England does not appear boy in the act of fishing. We bowed to him as to a brother to be deemed justice in Ireland. The Court decided that no Another point of dissatisfaction was the great disproport

existing in the Catholics and Protestants summoned on the the jury-the latter being eighteen to one of the former-a very remarkable fact, when it is remembered that O'Brien is himself a Protestant. But a jury of triers, summoned agreeably for the purpose, decided that the jury pannel had-beer fairly summoned. After a long discussion between the adverse counsel, the

Court decided all the points against the prisoner, and the tria proceeded.

Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 30th of September. and 2d and 3d of October, were taken up in examining witnesses on the part of the Crown. As usual, in political conspiracies, traitors have been found

amongst the Irish, who have given evidence which will go to support the indictment against O'Brien. On Wednesday, October 4th, the date of our last advices,

Whiteside, counsel for the prisoner, entered upon the defence.

ENGLAND. CONVICTION OF THE CHARTISTS .- The Chartist trials in London have been concluded, with the conviction of all the parties tried. Dowling, the Irish confederate, Cuffrey, Lacin, Fay, and Mullings were sentenced to transp life. Several less prominent conspirators pleaded guilty, and were subjected to fine and imprisonment. Against others the

FRANCE.

Attorney General abandoned prosecution, contenting himself

The news from the Continent continues to betray consider. able want of political composure in France. Much excitement and alarm continues to prevail. The Assembly decided, as we were advised by the previous arrival, by a considerable majority, after a very able discussion, in which Lamartine took a prominent part, to have but one house of Legislature; that is, a Chamber, corresponding to the House of Representatives of the United States.

The committee on the constitution have decided, by a vote of ten to four, that the President of the Republic should be elected by the universal suffrage of the people, and not by the Assembly itself.

Socialist banquets, after the example of the reform banquets held all over the country last autumn, are too frequent to facries which have characterized more than one of these socialist banquets are of the most treasonable and incendiary nature. On Saturday, September 30, a scene of confusion occurred

in the French Chambers, almost unparalleled even in the history of that Assembly. One of the members having commented in severe terms upon some late republican braggarts, ther the luscious grapes, I am certain that the little people of as he called them, and condemned the apathy of the Government in relation thereto, the members of the Republican party were thrown into such a rage that they almost simultaneously rushed to the tribune, which they attempted to scale on all sides, but were prevented from doing by the officers of the my own safety and the comfort of my readers, and as the sun House. At length the President was compelled to put on his has long since passed the meridian, it is time that I should hat and suspend the sitting. The Paris journals of Sunday, think of returning home. And, besides, as we shall return October 1, contain long reports of this disgraceful scene. to the city by a different route from the one we came, I pur- There is a burst of indignation in all the organs of the moderate party, of every shade, sgainst the atrocious conduct of the red republicans.

It is confidently reported that in consequence of the opposition given to the proposal to elect the President of the Republic by the National Assembly, the Government has resolved to leave, as stated above, the choice of a President to be be introduced in the constitution deferring the election until the Executive Government is to remain as at present.

Paris papers of Thursday, 5th of October, state that after much hesitation the Government (at a Cabinet Council) had

"The National Assembly shall delegate the Executive power to a citizen, who shall receive the title of 'P:

The Government has, therefore, taken up definitely a position in direct hostility to the Moderate party in the Chamber, and to the believed known majority of the nation.

GERMANY. Germany is still in an unsettled state. The standard of revolt has been again raised in the southern provinces, and

again the rebels have been signally discomfited. Prussia has escaped the dangers of another revolution by the submission of the King, at the eleventh hour, to the wishes of the National Assembly.

Anarchy in the Austrian Empire appears to be nearly complete. In Vienna we have a spectacle of a reactionary court, waiting for the concentration of a large military force around the capital, to carry on its retrograde policy, and of a triumphant National Assembly in Hungary. One distant dependency is almost overrun with the troops of another Austrian province. The Ban of Croatia, clated by his success, is no longer willing to act as a tool to the Central Government, but

threatens to set up on his own account. The Vienna Cabinet, alarmed at the new turn of affairs. has sent, perhaps "too late," a commissioner to stop the further progress of the "victorious barbarians."

The Regent of Germany has issued to the Government of all the German States a circular e manifesto, officially recounting the facts of the rising in Prankfort on the 18th of

September, and its prompt suppression by his Government.

The attempt of Struve to proclaim a republic at Baden has utterly failed. Gen. Hoffernan came up with the insurgents near Staufen, and completely routed them. On their passing Crotzingen, he advanced through the Hexenthel, or "Valley of the Witches," in the division on Staufen, which he compietely surrounded, and, after a somewhat obstinate reviet. ance, the town was taken by storm. Some houses were burnt down, a great number of insurgents slain, and some hundreds of prisoners taken; among the latter was Struve himself. He and eight of his principal followers were immediately tried by a court martial, condemned, and shot.

A corps of about one thousand escaped into the Munzer Thale, but they are said to be surrounded by a large body of Wirtemburg troops.

In the sitting of the Constituent Assembly of Russia on the 2d the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that he fully expected that the negotiations with Denmark would lead to a

peaceful arrangement.

The Frankfort Journal of the 3d instant says that the diplomatic relations between the Central Power and the French Republic are now completely regulated, and that in Frank-fort, as in Paris, permanent Ministers will represent both P. S.—It was reported at Paris that Austria had rejected

the mediation of France and England, and proposed a Congress of European nations to meet at Innspruck to settle the The Ban of Croatia has been defeated by the Hungarian

Switzerland is virtually at war with Austria, for Radensky continues the blockade of Tuciro, which infringes the treaty of 1845 by cutting off all postal communication. Hostilities will probably follow. ITALY.

Nothing is yet definitely known of the state of the negotiations relative to the affairs of North Italy; but from the remarks of General Cavaignae in the French National Assembly on Monday, 2d of October, as well as from the rumors that are affoat, there is good grounds for hoping a pacific solution of the question is near at hand.

In Southern Italy matters do not look so promising. The King of Naples refuses the mediation of France and England between himself and his former subjects in Sicily, and threatens an immediate resumption of hostilities.